

Gen. Fremont's Removal—Some

Diagnoses he Labored Under.

The report of the purpose of the Secretary of War to remove Gen. Fremont from the Department of the West last week, fell with heavy weight upon the heart of the loyal North. Indeed there was a feeling of despondency and bitterness at the extraordinary course which has been pursued against that officer. Many men, of opposite political sentiments, were not backward in expressing themselves freely in their denunciations of certain individuals who have made themselves conspicuous in this crisis. The telegram of Secretary Seward had led many to believe that there would be no change—at least until Gen. Fremont gave evidence of the incapacity which has been so flippantly charged against him; but, according to the dispatches of Friday last, it would seem that Secretary Cameron carried with him, on his visit to St. Louis, an order from the President for his removal. The delivery of this order, it is said, was left to the discretion of Mr. Cameron, whose visit is reported to have convinced him that a change was imperatively necessary, whereupon he presented the order to Gen. Fremont, who asked and was granted a delay of several days in the execution of the order; but his removal was decided upon to take place this week. The nature of the charges which occasioned the necessity of this step, at this writing, are not known; but they certainly must have been more serious than those contained in the correspondence of Frank P. Blair. Yet, when we take into consideration the fact that the order of removal was decided upon before Mr. Cameron left for St. Louis, it seems probable that neither political or other reasons have operated so much against Gen. Fremont as has the influence of the Blair family. Our intelligence from St. Louis indicates that the only rejoicing on these shores, the secessionists and a few of the miscreants and unreasonable adherents of Col. Blair, who, since the beginning of the difficulty between him and Gen. Fremont, have most shamefully exhibited their gratification at every unfortunate phase which the affairs of the Western Department have assumed, forgetting in the zeal of their malignant partisanship, even the safety of their imperilled State and the honor of our sacred cause.

It may be possible that Fremont has done some wrong, but certainly his errors have not been greater than the determined opposition he has met with in his western labors; and even before he entered on the discharge of the duties of that department. As so much has been said about what he has not, we propose to take a review of what he has done—believing in the advance of giving the "devil his due." His faults may have been sufficient to warrant his removal, but it is fair to look on the dark side of every picture, and condemn the right for the right appearance of the wrong? It will be remembered that, while in Europe, Gen. Fremont proposed to purchase 100,000 small arms, rifled cannon, revolvers and saddles. He could have had them at peace prices. The Government would not authorize him to buy, and the American minister sent out by Buchanan, operated against him. Only a small proportion of the proposed was made. The Government has now, at this late day, an agent to procure arms in Europe at war prices. In Washington, Fremont was promised 7000 man of arms for his Illinois regiments. These arms were sought because the Governor of Illinois had represented that they were needed. Col. Ripley refused to issue the arms, saying that he thought "the Governor of Illinois was mistaken in what he needed." Fremont transmitted this refusal to the President, who sent Maj. Wagner to New York, to procure arms and equipment for 2500 men for the West. These materials were gathered with a great deal of pains, and by dint of Fremont's personal activity and the cooperation of his friends. About the first of July he left New York for St. Louis. At Philadelphia he received tidings of the disaster of Mansfield, and, fearing the effect in the West, telegraphed back to Wagner not to allow the arms to be directed to Washington, but to send them to aid by fast freight to St. Louis, since Mansfield would make the work hard there. The result was that everything was ordered to Washington. Fremont could not procure a saddle, nor harness, nor a gun—nothing was left him but a few sabres, which were his personal purchase. As if this were not enough, a requisition was made upon him for 5,000 muskets, but the department was absolutely unable to furnish one. The Arsenal was empty, and it is difficult to understand how the Government could have been ignorant of the fact. He was compelled to make requisition for men and arms, but got neither.

The condition of the regiments of his department we have already described. It will suffice to repeat that of the 12,000 men of his command all except some 4,500 were three months men, whose term was on the point of expiring. Under the President's orders he had at once to meet the threatening exigency at Cairo, Birl's Point and Paducah, and to make what shift he could for troops and munitions. He succeeded in procuring 2,500 Austrian muskets, which he had rifled and furnished with improved locks, after which each gun cost \$11. Roscan's brigade of 2,500 cavalry, thorough soldiers, had been assigned to Fremont. He ordered them into Missouri, but the order was countermanded by the President's telegram, through the interference of "influential gentlemen," and the troops were kept at Jeffersonville, Indiana, opposite Kentucky into which State they have since advanced. At the very time that Price was advancing upon Lexington, five full regiments, armed and equipped, were ordered from Missouri to Washington. Two were all that could be sent, and more than could be spared, but they were immediately dispatched from Fort Holt. To one of them occurred the accident of the 15th ult., on the Ohio and Mississippi railroad. Of course this order very seriously embarrassed Fremont's department, and compelled an entire change of the programme previously determined upon. To these adverse circumstances was added the one that Fremont's credit was impaired and his plans further hindered by the attacks of personal enemies "in the rear."

The Great Rebellion.

Progress of the War of Suppression.

The movements of the troops in the vicinity of Washington indicate that another great crisis is indeed close at hand. The rebels are reported to have abandoned their positions at Fairfax, Vienna and Centerville. The Federal pickets were at the former place, and were advancing cautiously towards the latter. Notwithstanding this retrograde movement before Washington, the rebels manifest no intention of leaving unimolested the approaches by water. Their batteries on the right bank of the Potomac are daily strengthened. Our war vessels are roughly handled, and merchant ships have been compelled to suspend their trips. The traitors on the Maryland shore are growing bolder, and evidently expect the passage of the river by Beauregard's forces.

The Wheeling Intelligence has advices from Gen. Rosecrans which states that he had fallen back from his position west of Sewell's Mountain, threatening Floyd on the east side of said mountain to Dogwood Gap, at a gap 15 miles northwest of the base of Sewell's Mountain, near Locust Grove on the Lewisburg and Charleston pike, and about half way to Ganley's Bridge. This retrograde movement was made because it was deemed inadvisable to attack Floyd in his entrenchments, he having been recently reinforced with some 10,000 men, and also to seek a more healthy and more defensible position, to await reinforcements, which Rosecrans will undoubtedly receive. Now Rosecrans has 10,000 men at Dogwood Gap, a few companies at Cross Lanes, near the mouth of Meadow river, which empties into the Ganley, and some at Ganley Bridge. Besides these at this place in all not over 12,000 men, while Floyd has over 30,000 men at Sewell's Mountain. Dogwood Gap, where Gen. Rosecrans's army is, is about 40 miles, and Floyd's command at Sewell's Mountain, but a little more than 50 miles from Charleston. If, however, Rosecrans were not to be re-inforced as soon as he should be, he could fall back upon Ganley's Bridge, there would then, still as now, be no possibility of getting around him, he could effectually prevent Floyd from advancing any further west, as well as take good care of himself. There is no doubt that Floyd has been re-inforced, as we stated above, and can be still further re-inforced if necessary.

A battle between our forces and the rebels, near Harper's Ferry on the 17th inst., lasted from 8 to 2 o'clock, p. m. It was a regular skirmish with varying results, the rebels, when hard pressed retreating into the woods, and at other times driving the Federal troops back into Bolivar. The main fight being beyond that town on the road to Charleston. At 2 o'clock Col. Geary advanced with three pieces of cannon, which silenced the guns of the enemy, putting his entire force to flight. A chaplain of the rebels who was taken prisoner said that before he was captured eighty-seven killed and wounded had been carried from the field. There was nothing positively known as to Col. Ashler's being killed. An officer supposed to be him was shot during the final retreat of the enemy. The Federal troops remained on the field all Wednesday night, having brought across the river the remainder of the thousand barrels of wheat captured from the rebel military department which they were about transporting to Leeburg. An order was given for the whole force to retire to the Maryland side. The prisoners admit that their force was 2,000, whilst the whole Federal force was 450. The change that has taken place in Harper's Ferry and the thriving village of Bolivar, is represented as most sad and shocking; ruin is everywhere visible, and the inhabitants are bowed down with sorrow.

Gen. Wood, commanding at Camp Andy Johnson, Ky., reports that six thousand rebels are advancing upon and within twelve miles of Greensburg. Fifteen hundred rebels have gone to his assistance. Rebel papers announce that Gen. Twiggs has resigned on account of ill health. Gen. Mansfield Lovell succeeds him. Travel from New Orleans is under strict surveillance. A blockade steamer captured a schooner off Charleston on the 8th. A rebel battery drove open on the steamer, but its shots fell short. Gen. Wise's health is improving. Parson Brownlow supports the candidates for the Confederate Congress, but severely criticizes the rebel authorities. Breckinridge and Preston were at Nashville on the 7th. The Louisville Courier was to be revived at Bowling Green on the 14th. Gen. Hardee is reported to be in command at this place, with 10,000 rebels.

Gen. Fremont was after Price with a sharp stick. The latter, with 20,000 rebels were to make a stand in Cedar county, 20 miles from Springfield to Rolla, report that a sharp skirmish took place on Monday morning, twenty miles this side of Lebanon, between two companies of mountain men of Major Wright's battalion, attached to Gen. Wyman's command, and some 130 rebel cavalry. Major Wright surprised the rebels by an attack in the rear, and completely routed them, killing about thirty and taking the same number prisoner. Major Wright's loss was one killed and one severely wounded. Very little firing was done by the rebels. The report that Col. Taylor's regiment of rebels, which has been stationed at Springfield, since the battle of Wilson's Creek, has marched North, is confirmed. They have probably gone to join Price on the Osage.

Not the least significant rumor of the day is the report that Sidel and Mason, the Secession Embassadors to Europe, have been empowered not only to negotiate commercial treaties, but to seek the protection of foreign Governments. The doubly traitorous Governors of the South, unable to destroy their country by their own efforts, will invoke the power of aliens. They should remember that when the cowardly Britons called in the Anglo Saxons to defend them against the Fieles and Scots, they dug the grave of their own freedom. Should the story prove true, which we trust it may not, for the credit even of traitors, decency, our people will be only stimulated to increased exertions to subdue the pusillanimous conspirators before the European despots could render them any aid—were they willing to do so.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR—

GREAT EXCITEMENT AT

PERRYBURG, O.

NEW STOVE, TIN AND HARDWARE STORE!

The subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Wood and adjoining counties, that, having leased the store formerly occupied by BROWN & HUNT, they intend continuing the Store and Tin Trade in all its branches, and connect themselves with the

HARDWARE BUSINESS.

and would be pleased to receive the calls of all who may be in want. Our prices shall be as low as the same quality and style can be purchased for in Toledo or elsewhere.

COME ONE—COME ALL, as we wish to become acquainted.

BOSTWICK & TYLER.

PARLOR, COOK AND BOX STOVES,

Just received, the largest and best assortment ever brought up the river, which we offer at Toledo prices.

BOSTWICK & TYLER.

THIMPLE SHIRT, PIPE BOXES,

At **BOSTWICK & TYLER'S.**

NAILS AND HOUSE TRIMMINGS

At **BOSTWICK & TYLER'S.**

IRON, (all sizes), HORSE SHOE BAR

At **BOSTWICK & TYLER'S.**

BARTON & WELLS COOPER TOOLS

At **BOSTWICK & TYLER'S.**

AXES! AXES!!

Single and Double Steel, at **BOSTWICK & TYLER'S.**

HARNESS TRIMMINGS!

A good assortment at **BOSTWICK & TYLER'S.**

CARPENTERS' TOOLS, GENERAL

HARDWARE AND CHAINS

Of all kinds, at **BOSTWICK & TYLER'S.**

TIN WARE!

At **BOSTWICK & TYLER'S.**

JOB TIN WORK!

Done on short notice and at reasonable prices, at **BOSTWICK & TYLER'S.**

Perryburg, Ohio, Oct. 24, 1861—25th.

TERMS OF COURT FOR 1862.

It is ordered that the several courts for the year A. D. 1862 shall commence and be held in the several counties as follows, to-wit:

County of Adams, January 13, 1862.

County of Allen, January 13, 1862.

County of Anderson, January 13, 1862.

County of Armstrong, January 13, 1862.

County of Ashtabula, January 13, 1862.

County of Athens, January 13, 1862.

County of Barren, January 13, 1862.

County of Barton, January 13, 1862.

County of Bay, January 13, 1862.

County of Bedford, January 13, 1862.

County of Belknap, January 13, 1862.

County of Benton, January 13, 1862.

County of Berks, January 13, 1862.

County of Bland, January 13, 1862.

County of Boone, January 13, 1862.

County of Bossier, January 13, 1862.

County of Bottetourt, January 13, 1862.

County of Boyd, January 13, 1862.

County of Boyle, January 13, 1862.

County of Brainerd, January 13, 1862.

County of Branch, January 13, 1862.

County of Breckinridge, January 13, 1862.

County of Briggsville, January 13, 1862.

County of Brown, January 13, 1862.

County of Buchanan, January 13, 1862.

County of Butte, January 13, 1862.

County of Calhoun, January 13, 1862.

County of Callaway, January 13, 1862.

County of Carroll, January 13, 1862.

County of Carter, January 13, 1862.

County of Cass, January 13, 1862.

County of Caswell, January 13, 1862.

County of Cayuga, January 13, 1862.

County of Cecil, January 13, 1862.

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GOODS & GROCERIES.

LET THE WORLD READ.

FOR THE BEST & CHEAPEST GOODS

GO TO THE STORE OF

W. J. HITCHCOCK.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!

AT

"HEAD QUARTERS!"

PERRYBURG, OHIO.

My stock is new and well selected and embraces

the best, latest and cheapest styles of

QUALITY IS THE BEST TEST OF CHEAPNESS.

Inspection and Comparison will prove that for variety, elegance, richness, cheapness, beauty and quality, this stock is unsurpassed by any now offered in the West.

LADIES' FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS!

In this department great advantage may be obtained by close cash buyers, from the fact that the goods are bought direct from the eastern dealers and manufacturers, and all imported goods are at just what it costs to import them, hence he can afford to sell goods at

MUCH LOWER PRICES

than goods are generally sold, which is an item of great interest to the people of Wood county. A sufficient in demand, we take it, to make Perryburg the trading point.

READY MADE CLOTHING!

In this department, we have the largest and most complete assortment in Northern Ohio. Made up according to the latest fashions and in the most substantial manner, warranted to give the very best satisfaction, or no sale.

HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &C.

Those wishing to purchase anything in this line will find it to their advantage to pay my Store a visit before purchasing elsewhere. The attention of the public is especially invited to our extensive stock, feeling assured it will be time profitably spent.

PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.

W. J. HITCHCOCK.

Perryburg, January 24, 1861.

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